General Ewing's Speech.

clear as noonday, and if Ohio is not car-

clear as noonday, and if Ohio is not carried on that showing it will be because the money power of the country has become the people's master.

General Ewing reviews Secretary Sherman's claims as a financial benefactor of the country and people, and if never daw was mercilessly plucked of its plumes one by one, the political and financial Jeremy-diddler is most mercilessly stripped to the buff.

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Mr. Sherman claims that since he took charge of the treasury, first deducting the cash in the treasury, the public debt has been reduced \$61,573,886. Mr. Sherman now has \$249,080,000 locked up in the treasury, and the government is paying interest on that much debt, which could be liquidated with this amount; or, at 6 per cent, by keeping unused that much money in the treasury, the country is sinking annually some \$17,000,000. The public debt stands.........\$2,245,495,072 Less cash in the treasury....... 2,490,080,000

Debt beyond treasury fund....\$1,996,415,772 As to the boast of Republican ecouomy, Mr. Ewing makes a bad showing for the great party of moral ideas and golden charms. General Ewing says: The Republican party enters the cangovernment economically, reduced the interest on the public debt, and estab-lished specie payments, and confidently demands a new lease of power as a pub-

Let us see which of the two great par-ties is most entitled to credit for economy for four years past has held the House of Representatives, and in that time the appropriations for the expenses of the gov-ernment, exclusive of interest on the public debt, have been \$604,619,000. For the four years preceding, during which the Republican party controlled appropriations, the same expenses amounted to \$699,339,000; so that the amounted to \$699,339,000; so that the control of one branch of Congress by the Democracy for these four years has saved the people \$84,720,000, being an average of over \$21,000,000 a year. Since June 30, 1866, the people have paid \$4,311,000,000 in Federal taxes, and cut of that year years \$528,000,000 paid \$4,311,000,000 in Federal taxes, and out of that vast sum but \$528,000,000 have been applied to the principal of the public debt. If the Republicans had been as economical during the nine years preceding 1875 as the Democrats have forced them to be since then, the public debt would have been reduced \$345,000,-000 more, without imposing one dollar of additional taxes on the people. The \$21,000,000 a year saved since 1875 by the Democratic House have been saved in spite of the most vehement and de-termined resistance of the administra-

The annual expenses of the Federal government in 1877, for all purposes except public debt and pensions, were \$114,000,000—nearly twice as great as for the year 1860, when they were but \$59,000,000. It is true the population of the country increased in that seventeen years nearly 50 per cent.; but admitting (which is not the fact) that the expenses of the government must increase in the ratio of increase of population, those expenses for 1877 were \$27,000,000 greater than they should have been in the ratio of the expenses in 1860, and this, too, after the Democratic Congress had made every reduction which the heads of departments could be driven to.

of the public debt into five, four and a half and four per cent. bonds since March 4th, 1877, reducing the interest paid by the government about \$10,000,-000 a year. It appears, however, by the finance report, that the interest on the public debt paid in 1877 was \$97,124,000, and last year \$102,500,000, and this year \$105,000,000. In other words, in 1878 and 1879 over thirteen millions more of interest on the debt has been paid than when Mr. Sherman took charge of the funding operation. That large sum is what the operation cost. It is made up of bonuses in the shape of double in terest, and of commissions paid to the syndycate. Meantime, Mr. Sherman has increased the principal of the bonded debt \$86,000,000. It will take the sav ings of interest by refunding for eight or ten years to pay off this increased hond-ed debt and the bonuses and double interest, and get even on the entire opera-

General Ewing then goes on to show why it is that American capitalists have been willing to invest in four per cents. and that the day will come when they

"It is because they are practically six and a half per cent, bonds, being exempt from about two and a half per cent of taxes which other property pays, and because the industries of the country have a bi-metalic level. Therefore he says cause the industries of the country have been so broken down that capital had better get six and a half per cent., asby the government, than risk an investment in almost any industrial pursuit. Is it a great achievement to have industries perish for want of money, in order that it may go into untaxed gov-ernment bonds? I admit the desirabilas prosperous business leaves a surplus for investment, but the readiness with which hundreds of millions of money, heretofore employed in indus trial pursuits, has been turned into these bonds, is only a symptom of the industrial congestion which has drawn the life blood of business from the extremities to the heart, and refuses to send it back to give life and strength to the

This is just what has been done all over the United States. Silent mills fireless furnaces, scanty wages, want of work, swarms of tramps, all attest the success of Mr. Sherman in so shrinking and diminishing the business of the country, the wages of working men and the profits of capitalists engaged in productive industry, that money, accumulating in hordes and fearful of all other investments, was eager to take the six and a half per cent. of interest and exemption offered by the government, rather than embark on the dead sea of industry. I venture to say that the people of the United States have lost in aggreate wealth in the past five years, through the prostration of industries brought about by the Republican finance policy, three or four hundred times more than the nominal annual saving of in-

plish by his boasted funding.
Furthermore, fellow-citizens, I assert, the forty-three hundred millions of taxes paid by the people since 1866; after the nominal reduction of the public debt five hundred and twenty-eight millions; and after the refunding so far accom-plished, the public debt of the United States to-day is a far greater effective the first dollar of it was paid. it by the things which have to be sold to pay it—by pork, corn, wheat, beef, the money power will give you just as horses, labor. It takes fifty per cent. much or as little paper money for your more of labor or land or products to pay business as it pleases, and will regulate best.

the interest to-day than it took five years | the values of your labor and property to

How is the country benefited by a nom General Ewing's speech delivered at Lancaster, Ohio, is a very remarkable effort. It is simple of utterance and est, when the reduction has been accomplished only by adding fifty per cent. to the amount of labor or property which it

Fellow-citizens, when the Republican party started to lead the people by con-traction to the promised land of specie payments it never talked about gold prices and resumption, but only of "specie payments," which meant resumption in silver and gold—each equally the dollar, the unit, the full legal tender. Contraction of currency and shrinkage of values were not thought by anybody to be intended by the steatthy manipulabe intended by the stealthy manipulators of our currency to bring prices be-low the bi-metalic level. But the demonetization of silver in Germany and Latin Union, practically destroyed the chief part of the silver half of the currency of the great nations, and caused such increased demand for the gold half such increased demand for the gold half that the purchasing power of gold rose between 1874 and December 1878, a little over 50 per cent. throughout the commercial world. In other words, the gold prices of laud, labor and property throughout the world sunk over 34 per cent. Our people, therefore, were not led back by the resumptionists to the bimestile layer of prices but in place of metalic level of prices, but in place of the double standard the single gold stan-dard was set up, and that so increased in mind that the substitution of legal tenvalue that it cost any man 50 per cent. more in land for labor or products to pay in gold a debt of a hundred dollars in December, 1878, than it would have cost ded by the demonetization of silver to all the debts and all the taxes payable by the people of the United States. I do not make this statement at random, but from tables of elaborately prepared each year by the "New York Public" the highest authority in the United States on only tax which national banks pay that the people of the United States on only tax which national banks pay that the people of the taxes of taxes of the taxes of taxes of the taxes of prices of commodities. I have made the same statement twice on the floor of Congress, and no man has questioned its

Now, consider, fellow citizens, the effect of adding 50 per cent. to the burden of all the debts and taxes in the United States. I have shown in a speech made in Congress on the 22d of Februa ry last that the public and private debts of the United States which have been carried ever since 1874 and still remain unpaid amount to little less than \$10, 000,000,000. This demonstration o silver and consequent enhancement of gold has added, therefore, in the neigh-borhood of \$5,000,000,000 to the debt burdens of the people, and as our taxes for national and local governments amount to about \$\$00,000,000 a year, it has also added \$400,000,000 a year, in practical effect, to the tax burdens of the

people.

Do you wonder that every man who is in debt at all, and every man who has to pay taxes, groans under the weight of these increased obligations? When you sell your pork at \$2.25 a hundred, your labor at ninety cents a day, and other things in like proportion to pay debts and taxes, you are enjoying the blessings of silver demonetization. of silver demonetization.

Finally, the Republicans claim popu-

either party letting the finance question alone. The Republican party does not intend to do it. Did it favor the present law providing for even a very limited coinage of the old silver dollar? No, the great mass of the party resisted it to the utmost. The President vetoed it, and it was only carried through a persistent popular agitation by the and Southern Democracy and the Nationals, before which a portion of the Republican party weakened and voted

for the bill. report that the law providing for the coinage of two millions a month cannot stand without in time overthrowing the exclusive gold standard. He has prevented the result heretofore by hoarding the coined silver as a resumption fund; but he knows there is a limit to the amount of money which the people will suffer to remain piled in the treasury, will demand that a very large proportion of that hoarded silver shall that the time will soon come when this coinage of the old silver dollar must Neither he nor his party has any intention to permit values to rise abov the low gold level. Hence the question must yet be settled whether we are to only or restore the bi-metalic standard by the unlimited coinage of silver.

The two great parties are squarely a issue on this question. The Warner bill, which gave the whole profits of coinage to the government, but provided for in respect of unlimited coinage, and of the issue of certificates for silver bullion, passed the House after an interval of the issue of certificates for silver bullion, and fully, met. passed the House after an intense and protracted struggle, every Democrat but publican but four voting against it. That oill will pass the Senate next December in spite of the opposition of a half dozen erly, is highly nutritious. Rich lots national bank and gold standard Democrats. The almost complete unity of the Republican party in the Senate and will furnish large quantities of green House against the bill, with Mr. Sher- food. man's known hostility to it, assures a veto of that great measure of relief. The plement the short corn crop next Spring, contemptible cowardice of the Republi-can party of Ohio in failing to say a word on this great question is at once an evidence that the people demand the re-lief, and that the Republican party are

determined not to grant it.

If that measure were passed almost all If that measure were passed almost all the product of our silver mines will at once be poured into the channels of cirposes. The drafts on the corn crib and once be poured into the channels of circulation. Certificates of denominations of ten dollars and upwards, redeemable of ten dollars and upwards, redeemable as practicable, by pasturing and soiling in coin and represented by the silver deposited, will enlarge our circulating mehas failed to produce ears, the stalks, posited, will enlarge our circulating medium and cause a wholesome rise of prices, stimulating industry, increasing production, lightening the burden of debts and taxes, and giving us a prompt

prosperity.

The substitution of treasury notes for national bank notes is then with the following warning added:

Give the Republican party a new dorsement, dominated and controlled as it is by the national banks, and you will find that either through a contrived judicial decision or directly by legislation your greenbacks will be wiped out, and

Our experience has demonstrated that no matter how plentiful may be the supply of gold and silver, the greater part of the money actually current will always be paper. On the volume of money actually current depends the prices of labor and commodities. As that volume rises prices go up, and as it falls they go down. The whole volume of the money current has rarely been over a fiftieth part of the aggregate value of the property of the country; yet, when the money in actual circulation is reduced one hundred millions, that re-duction shrinks the value of labor and property to fifty times the sum of the currency reduction; and, so, when the current money is increased a hundred millions, it adds fifty times that sum to the aggregate selling value of other property. So, too, when the volume of currency diminishes and prices consequently fall, all business becomes unpros-perous; while when the currency is be-ing increased, values rise and business becomes good again. The power to conthe United States, and the initial steps of demonetization by the States of the it does so profoundly the general prosthe it does so profoundly the general pros-the perity, is in its nature a sovereign power. The welfare of the people demands that this power to expand or contract the currency, to raise and lower the values, to give prosperity or inflict distress, shall not be committed to the hands of private

> ers of public and private debts whose wealth is increased by every fall of prices and is diminished by every rise. Aside from this reason against giving private corporations control over the der treasury notes for bank notes will, even since funding, save to the people at least ten millions of dollars per annum. With the treasury notes so issued in place of national bank notes, United States bonds can be bought in the maronly tax which national banks pay that is not paid by all other banks of deposits,

> individuals or corporations, and least of all to corporations representing the hold-

liscount and exchange.

Had the Republican party desired to diminish as rapidly as possible the pub-lic debt, it would, when the war ended, have prohibited the incorporation of any more banks of issue and gradually substituted treasury notes for bank notes the power to make such substitution having been reserved in the national bank law. If they had thus promptly given the people an exclusive government currency in place of bank notes, our bonded debt would now be at least seven hundred millions less than it is. consideration can be given why this thing should not have been done. Nobody pretends that the greenback which redeems the national bank note is not better than the thing it redeems. needed by the party as a breakwater against the people. Hence, since the close of the war, the people have been practically robbed of about seven hun-

Follow-citizens, I was not brought up the constitution, and far less in the school known as "State rights." venerated father, under and about who roof you are assembled to-night who gave a large part of his life to the study of our complex form of government, taught his sons to learn from the constitution, as expounded by the fathers and the courts, that the general government is supreme only within the scope of its limited and defined powers, and the States and the people thereof also supreme in the exercises of all powers not granted to the Federal government. He ught them that it was equally the duty of the patriot to maintain in full vigor all the powers reserved to the States spectively or to the people; so that our dual form of government might not be lost through either the centripetal or the centrifugal forces of the system. He willingly saw his sons go forth to battle for the constitutional powers of the Federal government; and now, were he yet among he would, I believe, approve their ef fort to resist, by peaceful methods, the attempt to impair the distinctive feature of our system of government on which depends the perpetuation of popular lit-

> PREPARE FOR HARD TIMES .- The Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Georgia has the following to say

to the farmers of that State: In view of the probable failure of the corn crop in many sections of the State, the outlook is somewhat gloomy. But with proper economy in the use of present supplies, by utilizing all the reso of Summer and Fall crops, and sowing

for forage, and farmers should avail themselves of seasons to put in large areas for this purpose. sown in barley or rye in August, and

and farmers are advised to sow early and

fertilize well, that the crop may be secured against Winter freezing and be available as early as possible next Spring. If August and September should prove seasonable, as they probably will, sowodder house should be relieved as far blades and all, should be cut and cured for forage. By prudent foresight and prompt action, much may be done in the Furthermore, fellow-citizens, I assert, debts and taxes, and giving us a prompt and am able to prove, that after all of and generous impulse toward renewed and providing against the ruinous expedient of relying on the West for supplies

> To Physicians.-We desire to call the attention of medical men to Dr. Price's Floral Riches, as being the finest cologue In the sick room it is refreshing to the invalid, and a disinfectant, healthful, while disagreeable smells invite disease. Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes richly deserve to be called the

for our stock.

MURDERING A MORMON.

How and Why Joseph Standing was Killed

About 10 o'clock, on the 21st July, there occurred near Ringgold, Ga., a homicide which is deeply regretted by the community. The victim was Joseph Standing, a Mormon preacher and elder. About one week ago Standing and two other Mormons came to Catoosa County, and went about proclaiming their doc trines and trying to work up a colony to partake of the wide freedom and matrimonial liberty which prevailed in Utah. The men went down into Whitfield County, and tried there to arouse an interest in their religion. They met with cold comfort all around there, and were about giving up their project when the fatal affair took off one of them. The fact that these men were proclaiming the doctrine of Marmonism boldly put the men very much against them, and it was proposed more than once to take them out, and after giving them a healthy lesson to warn them not to linger in that delightful atmosphere. On the 21st Standng and one of his companions were gong along the road when they were met by a dozen men. They stopped the Mor-mons and told them they wanted to whip them on the spot. The Mormons tried to argue the point, and in the consulta-tion one of the party of regulators laid down his pistol. Quick as thought Standing leaped forward and seized the weapon. Cocking it he turned toward the party and demanded that every man surrender. Just as he said this one of the party fired. The ball entered Standing's temple and he fell dead in the road. His companion was not touched. Standing's remains were carried to Ringgold nd given in charge of his Mormon brother, who will carry them out to Salt Lake City to be buried. The other Mormons will leave at once. The Governor has been telegraphed to about the

The Atlanta Constitution, alluding to the affair, says: The dispatch that was published yes-

triday relative to the killing of the Mormon elder who was engaged in an attempt to get up a colony for Salt Lake City has a history back of it. For several years the section of country adjacent to where this killing was done has been infested with Mormon apostles that have spread their infamous doctrine right and left. About two years ago two of these elders eame into Floyd County and spent some time about Floyd Springs and in lower Chattooga. They were au-dacious and aggressive, and invaded household after household for the purpose of preaching their polygamic creed. They made many converts, and, it is said, carried away a colony of fifteen or twenwell-to-do people. One man that we happen to know of made up his mind to go, and determined to sell his farm. His wife declared that she would go with him. They offered the place \$1,000 when it was clearly worth \$2,500, is but one reason why it failed to thus reduce the debt, and that is this: that these two thousand national banks were Mountain. Here they have a sort of settlement, from whence the elders issue for their tramps through the rural districts, to which all the converts, male and female, are sent until a crowd of twenty or thirty is collected when there twenty or thirty is collected when they ing, plausible and full of argument and persuasion, they underminded the most stable characters and carried grief and consternation into many a household. A sturdy farmer once said to us: "I would shoot a man just as quick for talking polygamy to my wife or daughter as I would if he tried to seduce her !" feeling has been shared by many, and it really a wonder that there has not been trouble before. The arguments used by these apostles of Brigham have not been, as might be supposed, on the line of sensuality or lust. They have rather been pleased to talk about the fertile valleys of Utah, the lavish fruits and the They have rather uxurious crops, the fine city of Salt Lake, in which every Mormon had part ownership-in short, the pretty pastoral life wherein the richest valley of earth. tented life, was offered to all comers. This picture won the fancy of many a in the scanty soil of our hills at home. and could hardly keep body and soul together, and of many a woman young and old. There have been many threats made against these itinerants, which they have not tried to turn away by soft

> them to one side until they had exhausted all persuation or had made a full capture. It must not be understood, however, that we have recited the above for the purpose of excusing the killing of Standug in Catoosa County the other day. That killing seems to have been almost with-out excuse. The mob of ten or twelve men had no right to halt these men for the purpose of whipping them, and it will be hard to make it appear that there was any real need of killing one man who had scratched up a pistol and "de-manded the surrender" of twelve or fifmanded the surrender of twelve of his teen armed then. He could have been get the course of your political disarrand without being shot through the disarmed without being shot through the head. The killing was done outside the law, and should be punished.

they have been without personal fear,

and have been careless of threats or as-

sault. When they once set themselves

on a possible convert, nothing could turn

Covernor Colquitt received a dispacth from a gentleman at Caroosa Springs yesterday announcing that the killing vas "a coldblooded murder," and askine that a reward be offered for the perpetrators. It is said that the names of the rowd who halted the Mormons can be easily obtained. The Governor has not yet received full enough particulars to ustify him in this matter, but he wil probably offer a reward as soon as he rets accurate information as to the nature of the killing, the locality, &c. We understand that the remains of the dead elder left yesterday City. It is also said that there were several converts, or almost converts to

Two MILLIONS OF BOTTLES .- Every one, no doubt, has heard of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, but although ipwards of two millions of bottles hem are annually manufactured, there are yet housewives who know nothing of their excellence. We believe that they are the purest, strongest, and finest dayoring extracts in the market.

the polygamic faith when shooting the

ce, and the spell of the argument

States Commissioner and Clerk to the District Attorney, has received the ap-pointment as Assistant United States District Attorney for South Carolina.

THE DEMOCRATIC MARPLOT. Plain Truths for the Party Leaders at the

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1879.

From the New York Herald Democrats next year, and the first, in our belief, even more certainly so than Tilden, but you can be something else. You can resign your pretensions to the nomination, can publicly take leave of public life, and in this retirement you would discover, to your surprise, per-haps, and certainly to your gratification we hope, that you possessed more influ-ence over your party, and were better able to turn it to those policies which you believe to be truly Democratic, and Presidency, if you could achieve it, would be for you. You cannot be President, Mr. Tilden

for a number of reasons. We will not here refer to certain disagreeable events

in your career, because that would be unkind, and we are now addressing you in the most friendly spirit. We will not allude to your unfortunate income tax suit, with its painful adjuncts; nor to the still more unfortunate cipher dispatches: to your sometime relations with the late William M. Tweed, nor to your relations to certain shipwrecked railroads. It is far from our purpose to revive in your own mind the recollections of events which, nevertheless, are fresh in the public mind, and which, as all sensible Democrats very well know, their opponents would, if you should have the Il-fortune to procure yourself to be nominated, take care to advertise abundantly to a public which, though it may not be squeamish in its own pursuit of fortune, is, perhaps for that reason, the more rigidly particular about the character of its servants. It is not necessary to refer to these matters, Mr. Tilden, for the truth is there are other reasons besides these to prevent you from ever becoming Presi-You are undoubtedly an able man, but your action in partisan politics is disastrous to the party which you seek to control. You follow your own career with such unfaltering determination that you notoriously forget everything else, and a politician of whom it is generally suspected that he means to either rule his party or ruin it cannot expect a long continued success. You succeeded once. You became Governor of New York. You ought to have seen that this was

properly the end of your career as an The Democratic party, with wise management, has a fair chance of success next year. A great many people begin to think that, on the whole, the country would be the better for a change of par-ties. The Republican party has done picious; they think it wise to have a change, if only for four years, and no doubt they are right. If the Democrats your party, which will not have you if it can help it; and if you should succeed in securing the nomination the country -which will not change unless it can change for the better-the country, Mr. Tilden, would reject you: and, we say it in all kindness, it would be right in do-

ing so. Suppose, Mr. Tilden, that putting aside that over-cautions hesitation, which is one of your besetting sins-suppose you should to-morrow openly and entirely strike out of your life every thought of the Presidency or any other office, and help others instead of working for yourself! Can you not see that you wou stand at once on a higher plane of life that you would rise very greatly in the esteem of your party? that could easily and, indeed, would naturally become one of its sages, its chief advisers? that living in the pleasant retirement of Gramercy Park, your house would be the Mecca of Democratic politicians, and poor farmer who had scratched for years you could influence platforms, inculcute sound principles, show the younger men how to secure the confidence and the votes of the people, as you cannot now do? Democratic principles, you have al-ways said, are dear to you. It is the too general conviction that you want to use them as a ladder for yourself, Mr. Tilden, which has disabled you heretofore from making the force of your reasoning and the value of your policy felt by your fellow Democrats.

> therefore, and what perhaps, you have yourself almost resolved on, is to follow the practice and sensible example of Gen. Grant and retire definitely from public life. Grant, emulating the noble example of Washington, retires to Galena; he remains abroad, it is understood, to avoid hippodrome receptions, partisan ovations Presidential nomination; he announces from far off Japan that on his return he will retire to Galena-as Washington returned to Mount Vernon. Can you. Mr. Tilden, resist the example? Can you forthe sage of Monticello; how fit that you should be the sage of Gramercy Park! viser, a counsellor in all its difficulties, and while Republicans turned to Galena Democrats would hasten to your shady nook in Gramercy Park for the supplies of political wisdom which they would there find awaiting them.
> You cannot be President, Mr. Tilder but you can serve your party by retir-ing to private life. Do that-and who we may have a Democratic President vet.

editor of the Southern Planter says: "The them. other day we met a gentleman from Al abama, who gave us a piece of information as to ascertaining the age of a horse member that when you talk of injuring sprinkled on the plant, will have the after it had passed the ninth year, which your neighbors, they will only talk and was quite new to us, and will be, we are think of injuring you. On the other sure, to most of our readers. It is this: After the horse is 9 years old, a wrinkle comes in the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well-defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will

paid to a crying baby, but Dr. Bull's Palittle one soon stops the crying.

and he is confident it will never faii."

always get at it. So says the gentleman.

How to Deal With a Surly Neighbor.

William Ladd had a fine field of grain growing upon an out-farm, some distancfrom his homestead; but whenever h You can never be President of the United States, Mr. Tilden; and with your clear head and practical mind you ought to see this as everybody else sees it. You have doubtless a certain power it. You have doubtless a certain power fence. William Ladd complained to his in your party, for you can probably ruin its chances, if you want to, by forcing it to take you, or by leading a faction to defeat it if it refuses to submit to your demands. Either would be fatal to the were long, and the tender blades of wheat were more tempting than their own

scanty pasture.
Mr. Ladd rode by again, and again, he found the trespassers trampling down his corn. What was to be done? Naturally enough the injured farmer felt ag-grieved, and in the first impulse of his anger he told his men to set the dogs on the sheep, and if that did not keep them

away, to shoot them.

But farmer Ladd was a man of a thoughtful turn of mind, and not one to indulge feelings of wrath and malice. would have a greater, or, at least to a man of ideas, a more desirable position than you have ever had, or than the that best of all books. In other words, the farmer was a Christian. So when he the farmer was a Christian. So when he reached his home, with his anger cooled down, William Ladd began to think calmly. While he thought of his own field of wheat trampled down and ruined, his mind turned to his neighbor's sheep, torn and bleeding and dend. Neither picture was pleasant; but of the two, the atter was more painful to him. The farmer's better feelings began to

prevail. He knew where it is written, "The discretion of a man deferreth his anger;" and "let not the sun go down upon your wrath." At any rate, the more he thought of what had passed, the more dissatisfied he was with himself, and the more his compassion and forbearance were stirred up in favor of his neighbor. "Poor Pulsford," thought he, so much to blame, perhaps, after all. It may be he cannot prevent his sheep from straying; and even if he can, what business have I to take his punishment into my own hands? He is a poor man, too, and an injury inflicted upon him will increase his poverty; while God has so prospered me, that even the loss of the entire crop of my field will scarcely be felt. Besides this, if I cannot forgive a wrong, even if intentionally done, where is my Christianity? And where is it I am told that I am not to render evil for evil, but contrariwise blessing? It will not do; I have gone the wrong way to work with my poor neighbor. I will try

another plan. Mr. Pulsford was an ugly-tempered man, surly, and unvilling to oblige. This was his natural disposition, and trouble had made him more cross-grained. It seemed to him that everybody had a spite against him; but he had never, per-haps, thought that if a man would have friends, he must show himself friendly.

He was in a particularly ill-humor on one particular morning. He had heard of the threats of his richer neighbor, and the direction he had given about his poor sheep; while he was not at all aware that the hasty order given to the men about dogs and guns had been set aside hours before.

And so, fretting and fuming, he

about chopping wood in his yard, and was giving vent to some of his overboil-ing anger in this work when he was stopped by a pleasant voice close by. "Good morning, neighbor."

"Good morning, Mr. Pulsford," re-

Pulsford grunted and growled, and still continued his labor. "I have come to see you

those sheep of yours," said Mr. Ladd. This was too much for the angry man to endure silently. He threw down his axe, straightened his back, and looked is adversary full in the face. "You are come to see me about my

sheep!" said he, wrathfully; "a pretty sort of neighbor you are, to tell your men to kill my sheep! Yes, I have heard of it, I have—a rich man like you to go shoot-ing a poor fellow's sheep!" "Well, I was wrong about that," said the farmer mildly; "and I don't mind

telling you I was wrong. And since you know what I told my men, I may as well tell you now that your sheep are safe from any harm I ever intended them. But it won't do, you know," added he good-humoredly, "to lot your sheep eat all my corn; so I am just come over to make you an offer."

"Oh an offer," still surlily and gloomi

"Yes, neighbor; I have been thinking, and I am come over to say that, if you like, I will take your sheep to my homestead pastures, and put them along with mine. I think they will do better there than here, perhaps; they won't be likely to stray, because they will be under my shepherd's care; and they will not be any further trouble to you through the sum mer. Then after harvest you can bring them back again; and, meanwhile, if any thing goes wrong with them, or you miss any of them, you shall take your pick out

The man looked confused and con-

sure; so he said:
"Do you mean what you say, sir?" "Certainly I do," said Mr. Ladd; "it will be better for me to feed your sheep in my pasture on grass, than to feed them here on corn; and I see that your

fence cannot keep them out."
"They shall not trouble you any more Mr. Ladd, said the other, in a subdued tone; "I'll take care that they don't get fruit being protected thus near other tone; "I'll take care that they don't get into your corn-field again. And if I do not accept your offer," he added, "I thank wheat, peas, rice, &c., may be saved you for it all the same. It is kind and from the weevils in the same way. I neighborly; and when a man is neigh-

borly I can be the some."

Pulsiond was as good as his word, his sheep never strayed again, by some means they were kept to their own ground. What is still better, a kindness sprang up

hand, love will beget love; kindness, kindness; lorbearance, gratitude.

HIGH AUTHORITY .- The late eminent chemist, Prof. Jas. V. Z. Blaney, says, in his letter of December 4, 1874: "Since I his letter of December 4, 1874: became satisfied, by my analysis, with the purity of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, of its freedom from adulteration the care taken in its preparation, I have

Virginia has so far refunded \$1,000-

THE PUGHT FROM MEMPHIS.

squirting Carbolle Acid Over the Passen

S. Bell, who expressed himself as leased with the precautions taken by the officers. It was not long before the Memphis train came along with its fleeing passengers. The health officers and the scribe boarded this train, and soon the work of disinfecting began. There were not so many passengers aboard as usual; nevertheless there were enough to furnish a picture of every-day occurrence on the railroad. Business men and young fellows just starting out in life, mothers, grandmothers, babies, young ladies, were all fleeing to the land of ref-

The fore car was filled with baggage Into this Dr. Barnum and the scribe crawled, and the former threw down a bottle of promina. The smell from this was so powerful that the medicine and the newspaper man had soon to beat a hurried retreat. They then went into the first passenger car, which was set apart exclusively for Memphis people. These all seemed to be more or less tired, but there was not the slightest indication

of yellow fever about any of them. The souirts lamps, however, were turn These instruments are not at all the terrible tortures that they have been pictured to be. They emit a fine spray of carbolic acid, and are, of course, disa-greeable to those persons who dislike the smell that comes from that chemical. If there is anything in disinfecting at all, the refugees certainly get the benefit of it, for the young men who turn on these lamps walk up and down the aisles in a slow, deliberate way, unmindful of growls, sneers or satirical smiles of the passengers. A policeman on his beat could not be more imperturbable at a neighboring fight than are these disinfec-tors at the disgust their instruments

The Courier-Journal reporter was especially amused at a fine-looking old Southern gentleman, who regarded the squirt lamp at first with a sort of curiosity, which changed into disgust as soon as he experienced the first wave of the smell. His feelings were evidently not suited for utterance; he could only regard with ironical despair the unrufiled young man

who carried the lamp.
Several young ladies in the cars screamed, "Here he comes again," whenever the young man put in an appearauce. They soon, however, got used to the thing and found the smell not disa-greeable. It is one of those temporary inconveniences which should be submitted to without demurring.

In the second passenger car the Cou rier Journal man noticed a young man who was very yellow in the face, and whose eyes had a kind of glaze in them. He was lying on his seat, curled up. Dr. Orendorf informed the reporter that this was the suspected case on the train, and the only one. His temperature was ascertained, and this, with his general ap-pearance, warranted the officers in be-lieving that this was a genuine case.

where he had the reputation of being a good student. He was, while here studyhis words, and his eyes had an appealing look in them which gained the sympathy of every one. He said there was not much of a fright in Memphis, the gener al opinion being that the plague would only touch the city lightly. Capt. Robinson, the conductor on the train, notified the officers promptly at Elizabethtown of the suspicious case aboard. He deserved great credit for the care and discretion he has shown, in which indeed he has been as valuable as a health offi-

Dr. Orendorf took Dr. Ledbetter off the train at the Short Line Junction, and placed him in the vellow fever hospital. The young man got on the train at a lo-cal station, and was not a through pas-senger. He said that he had first gone to Alabama, but the quarantine there shut him out, and after wandering around here and there, he had finally boarded the train for Louisville from a local station .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE CHINA TREE.-Rev. H. G. Gillund, of Kingstree, S. C., writes to the Home and Firm as follows, which is worthy of consideration and trial :

In a few brief words let me mention some things concerning this tree which will be valuable information to the whole The botanical name of the tree I do not know. It is sometimes called Pride of India. In general, let me say it is one of the most speedy worm and insect destroyers to be found in nature. will give instances of its des' uctive cffeets of this kind in so far as I have seen the experiments.

Horses affected with worms may be

entirely relieved by putting a handful of the berries of this tree in their food three The man looked confused and confounded. It seemed as though his rich neighbor was in carnest, but he was not it is winter or early spring time, simply remedy I have seen tried often, and I

have never known a failure to cure. The berries are very valuable for proteeting dried fruits from worms or insects.

A few of them scattered in with the fruit will drive off any invaders of this kind. This has been tried with great success. worms. I have heard others say that have not yet seen this tried. Doubtless

The value of this tree to the garden is incalculable. The following experiment has been tried with perfect success by Mr. G. S. Cooper, of Indiantown, S. C. His cabbage were about to be destroyed between the prosperous farmer and his His cabbage were about to be destroyed unsuccessful neighbor, which did not end by little worms. He simply took a in unkind words, though it began with bunch of the leaves of this tree and spread it over each plant. Every worm eft, and the caboge headed beautifully sprinkled on the plant, will have the

ame effect.

My knowledge of trials of this kind does not go further; but this is sufficient to show the peculiar value of the tree it overcome evil and to lead others to experiment for them selves. If they do, my purpose in writ ing is accomplished.

> The Americans lead the world in every thing and especially in fast eating; this has made Dyspepsia our national disease, though now under perfect control by the use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pill. old everywhere. Price 25 cents.

- The Dallas Times is displeased because the Texas legislators take the floor in their shirt sleeves.

Chief Justice Warner, of the Georgia Supreme Court, is now nearly eighty years

Tage and in good health. He was Con the fell into the hands of Yankee bummers is thus told by the Augusta Chroniele and Sentinel:

In the spring of 1865 (and after the surrender of General Johnson, though that disaster was not officially known in Georgia) Judge Warner was at his plan-

tation in Merriwether county, awaiting the approach of one of Wilson's columns

of Federal raiders, which was then pass-

ing through the country. All the whites on the place fled except Judge Warner and his married daughter. The latter had a child only a week old; and as she could not be moved, the father remained with her. During the morning several house and made themselves free with anything they desired in the way of "portable property," but no violence was done to the inmates. About noon another party arrived and stopped to feed their horses and to plunder. After satisfying their appetites they began to pillage, and the Judge's silver and other valuables were soon stowered away in the capacious addle here. While they were robbing saddle bags. While they were robbing the smoke-house of hams and pickels and the smoke-house of hams and pickels and preserves the Judge stood by in silence watching their proceedings. After the building had been thoroughly pillaged, a revolver was suddenly presented at his head and he was ordered to accompany the party. Midway between the house and the "negro quarter" was a body of woodland, and into this grove Judge Warner, was conducted by his captors. Warner was conducted by his captors. Reaching a place secluded from observa-tion, the leader of the band, who wore the uniform of a federal captain, took out his watch and said he would give him three minutes to tell where his gold was hid-den. Judge Warren protested that he had no gold, but to no avail. They had

been informed along their line of march that he had a secret board, and the "d-d

old secessionalist" must give it up. The prisoner urged that he had been a strong Union man and that the only money he had was in Confederate currency and in Central Railroad bills. They robbed nim of \$5 000 of the former and \$15,000 of the latter, which they found upon his person, but continued to insist that he had gold and must produce it. At the expiration of the three minutes the captain made a signal, one of the men took from a horse a long leathern strap with a running noose tone end, while the others extemporized a gallows by bending down the end of a stout sapling. With an oath, the officer made them select a larger and stronger tree, Judge Warner remaining silent, for the sufficient reason that he had nothing to tell. One end of the strap was adjusted around his neck and the other fastened securely to a tree. The sapling was gradually released until the line became taut, when it was turned loose and the Judge's body dangled in ness the brutes still surrounded him, and he was again ordered to give up his gold lieving that this was a genuine case.

The young man said his name was D.
S. Ledbetter. He graduated last year in this city at the University of Louisville, was released. This occurred about two oclock. When he revived the sun was released. nearly down. He lay at the foot of the good student. He was, while here studying of a very delicate constitution, being subject to dyspepsia. He has been engaged in Birmington in the drug dispensary of the City Hospital, and has been "subjected to the cause" of yellow fever. He saw it has been four days since her. violence to which he was subjected. He is

confident that the captain and soldiers

who figured as amateur hangmen be-longed to a regiment of Wisconsin caval-

ry, though he does not remember any of

their names. Judge Warner is wont to

say that he has suffered all the pangs of

dissolution and has been "as near dead as he ever expects to be."

IN THE WRONG BERTH.-It was a Pullman "sleeper" between Albany and Buffalo. Among the passengers were middle-aged couple, evidently on their first journey, and a sour-faced old maid rather desiccated in her general effect, who was traveling alone. had an upper berth, and the "maiden well stricken in years" the upper berth in the adjoining section. In the same ready for any sort of mischief. Bed time came, and all hands retired. But the husband could not sleep. Whether it was because the motion of the cars, the poise, or the novelty of the situation, he could not sleep. At length it occurred to him that he was thirsty. The more he thought of it the more thirsty he got So he called the porter, who brought the adder and helped him down. Now while he was gone for the water one of the "boys" stepped out of bed and shif ted the ladder so that it rested against the berth in which the ancient m was sleeping, and then returned to his bed to note the result. In a moment o two the husband returned and crep quietly up the steps, anxious to make as little noise as possible so as not to waken his wife. The occupant of the berth, thus rudely intruded upon, awoke with a start and screamed. The husband sur postug it to be his easily frightened wife, tried to reassure her and said, "It's only me." "Only you, old scoundrel!" said the venerable maiden; "I'll teach you a lesson," and with that she seized him help. Then he howled with pain. Then his wife, awakened by the noise, discovered where her husband was, raised her voice in lamentation, heaping reproaches upon her faithless spouse Then the passengers all got up, and demanded an explanation of the commotion, and foremost among them was the wretch who caused it all band, covered with confusion, and utter

never reached the ears of those chiefly nifected by it .- Boston Transcript. - John Brown, Jr., writes from Kan as, where he is looking up the condition of he colored refugees, that seven thousand have reached there since the exodus began, many of whom have found work in lifferent parts of the State. such an immense white movement to Kansas, however, that the labor market is overstocked, and at Topeka alone two hundred negroes are dependent on public charity, half of whom are sick and gloomy enough. The State Freedmen's delief Association also has hundreds on its hands at different points and is nearly out of funds at that, and Brown thinks that there is still a loud call for active

charity at the East.

ly unable to account for what he had

done climbed down from his perch, and

slunk away to bed, where he was sound

ly lectured for his faithlessness. Alto

gether it was a most uncomfortable

though a ludierous situation, and the

lances of defiance that were exchanged

through the next day were a study. The

cause of all the trouble leaked out but it

aween the wife and the old maid all